

INVADERS RETREAT ACROSS THE PIAVE

Austrians Abandon Zenson
Bridgehead Under Heavy
Pressure From Italians.

FRENCH VICTORY GROWS

Teutons in Monte Tomba Re-
gion Now on Defensive—
Germans Move West

PARIS, Jan. 1.—The Zenson bridgehead, where the Austrians first crossed the lower Piave near the sea and since had maintained a precarious footing, was abandoned last night by the invaders, who retired to the eastern bank of the river under heavy Italian pressure. All of the Zenson bend is now held by the Italians.

Berlin reports violent artillery duels throughout the day in the Monte Tomba region, where the French scored their brilliant success. The magnitude of this achievement, writes the Associated Press correspondent at Italian headquarters, grows as full details of the operation are received. In addition to 1,345 men, including four-four Austrian officers, several of high rank, made prisoner and seven large guns captured, the heavy and light machine guns, several trench quick fuses and a great amount of miscellaneous war material.

Invader Now on Defensive.

But the chief significance of the stroke is the change from defensive to offensive tactics, and the stirring enthusiasm and surges which the French have delivered their initial blow against the enemy lines. Thus far the enemy has been on the offensive, with the Italians delivering telling blows.

Now, however, the French have turned the scale and the enemy is being attacked in this sector for the first time since he reached the Piave.

The story of the fight shows thoroughness of preparation and heroic bravery in execution. The scene was southeast of Monte Tomba, a low, snowless mountain just west of the Piave where the allied lines turn into the mountain region. Here the artillery preparation began Saturday night, the French bombardment began at noon Sunday and increased hourly until the enemy was deluged by the French fire.

Three Storm Battalions.

It was then that the crack French Infantry swung forward in steady lines from Osteria di Montefenera and Marzotto, a front of three battalions, the heaviest forces were on the right wing, Italian and British airmen at the same time attacked the enemy from the air.

The struggle was comparatively short and sharp, with most of the fighting on the right wing. The artillery had so damaged the enemy positions that he was unable to bring any effective resistance. The French losses were comparatively insignificant. The attack was delivered by three battalions of picked men.

Austrian soldiers made up the entire enemy force engaged, which is taken to indicate that the German contingents are being moved by boat to the Brenita River. It also has been established that no forces are being moved away from this front and that no new forces are being brought here.

Third Air Raid on Padua.

The third successive night air raid last night scattered havoc among the houses, churches and art monuments of Padua. The front of the sixteenth century cathedral was demolished.

The Santo, or the Basilica of St. Anthony, where the body of St. Anthony of Padua is buried, lost its bronze doors and the sepulchre of St. Anthony was missed narrowly by a bomb.

The raiders came at three different times, at 8 and 11 o'clock at night and at 3 o'clock this morning. Twenty incendiary bombs were dropped.

A decree creating an Italian War Committee, to be presided over by Premier Orlando, was published today in the Official Journal in Rome. The committee consists of Baron Sonnino, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Signor Meda, Minister of Finance, Gen. Affier, Minister of War, Admiral Lodi, Minister of Marine, Gen. Daillo, Minister of Munitions, and another Minister to be nominated by the Premier.

ECONOMIC FUTURE WORRIES GERMANY

"Rheinische Westfälische
Gazette" Analyzes Case.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times.
Copyright, 1918, all rights reserved.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 1.—Reviewing the economic developments of the year 1917, the Rheinische Westfälische Gazette, while uncompromising in its declaration that militarism must assert its predominance so long as the German Empire remains flourishing, admits that activities in connection with Germany's future economic life certainly are not wanting.

It points out that there has been an enormous increase in the wages of the working class, accompanied by an increase in prices, while the pay of salaried officials has remained unchanged. Unquestionably great suffering exists among this large class of persons with small fixed incomes.

It is universally admitted now that the system of maximum prices has failed. The fair and equal distribution of provisions which it was intended to promote is non-existent, owing to rampant violations of the law.

Notwithstanding these drawbacks Germany professes to look with confidence to the coming struggle in the west, where the Kaiser appears to be taking a personal interest in the preparations. Apparently he has received the ambition he expressed at an earlier stage of the war when he said: "I mean to take lower and Galathea."

PERSHING REPORTS DEATHS.

Six Out of Nine Cases at Front Due to Pneumonia.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Gen. Pershing today reported nine deaths, as follows: Army Field Clerk, Daniel J. Hayes, pneumonia; Springfield, Mass. Private Frederick O. Johnson, engineers, pneumonia; Goodwin, Ark. Private Homer Moore, ammunition train, ruptured liver; Miami, Okla. Bugler Frederick E. Palmer, gas battalion, pneumonia; West Haven, Conn. Private Ernest C. Windsor, medical department, influenza company, pneumonia; Athens, Ohio.

Private Sheld Tate, labor company, meningitis; Conroe, Mo. Private M. G. Gorman, engineers, pneumonia; 101st regiment, 33 men.

'Forward with God' New Year Order by Kaiser

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 1.—Berlin reports that the following New Year order to the army and navy: "A year of heavy and important battles has come to a close. The gigantic battles which raged from spring to fall in Belgium and France will be decided in favor of your glorious arms. In the east the offensive spirit of our armies, by powerful blows, achieved great successes. Our arms there are now at rest. Brilliant victories in a few days destroyed the Italian offensive preparations of years. In cooperation with my army my fleet has again proved its efficiency by daring enterprises. The submarines are unswervingly performing their difficult and effective work. Filled with pride and admiration, forward with God, the heroic band of our colonial troops."

"The German people in arms has thus everywhere, on land and sea, achieved great deeds. But our enemies still hope, with the assistance of new allies, to defeat you and to fall to despair. Forward the world position won by Germany in hard endeavor. They will not succeed. Trusting in our righteous cause and in our strength we face the year 1918 with confidence and iron will. Therefore, forward with God, fresh deeds and fresh victories!"

TERMS OFFERED BY RUSSIA FALSIFIED

Complete Text Shows Restoration
and Autonomy in Balkans
and Other States.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times.
Copyright, 1918, all rights reserved.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The Milan correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that the terms proposed by the Russian at Trieste were deliberately falsified by the Austrians in the account transmitted via Berlin and Amsterdam. The Russian conditions comprise fifteen points, not six, as stated by the Austrians.

The full text of the demands as published in Vienna and now transmitted from Milan follows:

1. Restoration of Russian territory now occupied by Germany, with autonomy for Poland and the Lithuanian and Latvian provinces.
2. Autonomy for Turkish Armenia.
3. Settlement of the Alsace-Lorraine problem by a free plebiscite.
4. The restoration of Belgium and indemnity through an international fund for damages.
5. Restoration of Serbia and Montenegro with a similar indemnity. Serbia gaining access to the Adriatic. Complete autonomy for Bosnia and Herzegovina.
6. Other contested Balkan territory to be temporarily autonomous, pending plebiscites.
7. Restoration of Rumanian territory with autonomy for the Dobruja; the Berlin convention concerning equality for Jews to be put into full effect.
8. Autonomy for Bosnia and Herzegovina, of Trent and Trieste pending a plebiscite.
9. Restoration of the German colonies.
10. Restoration of Alsace and Lorraine, leading to inland seas, including the canals of Suez and Panama. The freedom of commercial navigation, cancelling all charter during wartime of enemy ships that torpedo commercial ships on the high seas, which is to be forbidden by international agreement.
11. All belligerents renounce commercial boycotts after the war or the institution of special customs agreements.
12. Peace conditions to be settled at a congress composed of delegates chosen by a national representative body, the condition being stipulated by the respective Parliaments that the diplomats shall sign no secret treaty; all such secret treaties are declared null and void.
13. Gradual disarmament on land and sea and the establishment of militia to replace the standing armies.

EXCHANGING VIEWS.

Entente Allies Preparing for Reply to Germany.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The British government recognizes that the Brest-Litovsk peace proposals constitute a grave and new fact of which official cognizance must be taken, says the Daily Chronicle in reporting that the British government intends to return a serious and reasonable reply to the Austro-German peace terms when presented officially. The Chronicle adds that the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy already are exchanging views concerning the peace proposals.

The report, said of Premier Lloyd George to Premier Clemenceau, it says, is an intelligent anticipation which may or may not be realized.

Will you let another year drift by before you make a will?

Why not appoint this Company your executor and trustee?

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System

Downtown Office
16 Wall Street

Astor Trust Office
Fifth Avenue at 42nd Street

24th Street at 10th Avenue

4th Street at 10th Avenue

10th Street at 10th Avenue

16th Street at 10th Avenue

22nd Street at 10th Avenue

28th Street at 10th Avenue

34th Street at 10th Avenue

40th Street at 10th Avenue

46th Street at 10th Avenue

52nd Street at 10th Avenue

58th Street at 10th Avenue

64th Street at 10th Avenue

70th Street at 10th Avenue

76th Street at 10th Avenue

82nd Street at 10th Avenue

88th Street at 10th Avenue

94th Street at 10th Avenue

100th Street at 10th Avenue

106th Street at 10th Avenue

112th Street at 10th Avenue

118th Street at 10th Avenue

124th Street at 10th Avenue

130th Street at 10th Avenue

136th Street at 10th Avenue

142nd Street at 10th Avenue

148th Street at 10th Avenue

154th Street at 10th Avenue

160th Street at 10th Avenue

166th Street at 10th Avenue

172nd Street at 10th Avenue

178th Street at 10th Avenue

184th Street at 10th Avenue

190th Street at 10th Avenue

196th Street at 10th Avenue

202nd Street at 10th Avenue

FIRED FIRST SHOT IN WAR UPON AUSTRIA

Representative Tinkham Re-
turns From Visit to Fronts
in Italy and France.

HIS ARM STILL IN SLING

Major-Gen. Mann, Sibert and
Blatchford, Who Were With
Pershing, Also Arrive.

Representative George Holden Tinkham of Massachusetts, who fired the first shot toward the Teutonic forces on the Italian front after the United States entered the war against Austria, got back to an American post yesterday aboard a French steamship with one arm in a sling. It would not be due to retaliatory measures by Austrian artillery, but an automobile upset. The machine, skidded on a shell torn road and turned down a steep embankment. Mr. Tinkham was badly shaken up, one finger was broken and he suffered many contusions that forced him to lay up several days.

Mr. Tinkham said he knew he made himself liable to punishment, possibly death, should he fall into the hands of the Austrians, but that he could not resist the temptation when the colors of command of the artillery asked him to pull the lanyard of the 149 millimeter gun. He happened to be on the line when the firing was about to begin. The Italian caressed and the colors congratulated him. Mr. Tinkham said he does not know where the shell landed, but knows it was in a place where it would do the most good.

Representative Tinkham visited the American troops in France, and although he says their equipment is "not what it should be," they are enthusiastic and anxious to get in the fight. He will make a report on his observations when he arrives in Washington.

Major-Gen. William A. Mann, recently relieved of command of the Rainbow Division, now in France, because of physical inability to stand field duty; Major-Gen. William A. Sibert, Major-Gen. Richard M. Blatchford also arrived by the French steamship. Gen. Mann was spokesman for the trip. He said the famous Fortification Division, made up of national guardsmen from all over the country, was comfortably billeted, was making fine progress in the severe training for the coming year. He said that the health and morale were excellent. The whole command, through its retiring chief, sent a hearty New Year's greeting to the American people and the boys that were preparing to come to France. It is said the three Major-Generals will assist in the training of American forces here.

Another arrival was Mr. Constantin Adolphe, first Rumanian Minister to the United States, also head of the special Rumanian war mission here.

REPULSE AT CAMBRAI BLAMED ON CAVALRY

French Writer Asserts Horse-
men Failed in Aid.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times.
Copyright, 1918, all rights reserved.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The publication by Marcel Huin in Paris of his comments on the reasons for the British defeat when the Germans counter-attacked near Cambrai has caused a sensation in England because it has developed that the French critic had information regarding details of the operations of the British forces when the British public has not heretofore had. Huin says: "The Cambrai lesson has been valuable to the British command. Careful arrangements were made and when the mistakes committed during the battle, the British command was ready to meet the enemy's attack. The cavalry did not intervene in time to push home the attack, and when we reflect what the falling back which followed might have been out for the admiration resistance by two divisions of British guardsmen, who held against the whole German army and succeeded in holding out until the fall of the day, it is not surprising that the British command was turned to account."

Will you let another year drift by before you make a will?

Why not appoint this Company your executor and trustee?

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System

Downtown Office
16 Wall Street

Astor Trust Office
Fifth Avenue at 42nd Street

24th Street at 10th Avenue

4th Street at 10th Avenue

10th Street at 10th Avenue

16th Street at 10th Avenue

22nd Street at 10th Avenue

28th Street at 10th Avenue

34th Street at 10th Avenue

40th Street at 10th Avenue

46th Street at 10th Avenue

52nd Street at 10th Avenue

58th Street at 10th Avenue

64th Street at 10th Avenue

70th Street at 10th Avenue

76th Street at 10th Avenue

82nd Street at 10th Avenue

88th Street at 10th Avenue

94th Street at 10th Avenue

100th Street at 10th Avenue

106th Street at 10th Avenue

112th Street at 10th Avenue

118th Street at 10th Avenue

124th Street at 10th Avenue

130th Street at 10th Avenue

136th Street at 10th Avenue

142nd Street at 10th Avenue

148th Street at 10th Avenue

154th Street at 10th Avenue

160th Street at 10th Avenue

166th Street at 10th Avenue

172nd Street at 10th Avenue

178th Street at 10th Avenue

184th Street at 10th Avenue

190th Street at 10th Avenue

196th Street at 10th Avenue

202nd Street at 10th Avenue

208th Street at 10th Avenue

214th Street at 10th Avenue

220th Street at 10th Avenue

226th Street at 10th Avenue

232nd Street at 10th Avenue

238th Street at 10th Avenue

244th Street at 10th Avenue

250th Street at 10th Avenue

256th Street at 10th Avenue

262nd Street at 10th Avenue

MAY SIDESTEP 'DRY' VOTE IN KENTUCKY

Rough Sledding Predicted for
Amendment in Legislature
This Winter.

WOULD DELAY ACTION

"Wets" Argue That People
Should Be Given Chance to
Vote on Proposition.

Special Dispatch to The Sun from the Washington Post.
Copyright, 1918, all rights reserved.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Prohibition will not have easy sailing before the incoming Legislature of Kentucky by any means. The Legislature meets next Tuesday, and Kentucky is thus the first State to take up the ratification of the nationwide amendment recently passed at Washington.

Passage by Congress of the nationwide prohibition amendment, which to become effective must be ratified by thirty-six States within the next seven years, puts up to the Kentucky Legislature an issue which was not voted upon at the polls. In other words, if the members ratify the national amendment and at the same time vote to submit Statewide prohibition to the people of Kentucky they will put themselves on record as deciding the wet and dry proposition before the voters have had a chance to vote on it. In other words, if Kentucky should register a majority against the Statewide prohibition plan and the Legislature already had adopted the nationwide prohibition amendment, the State would be in the attitude of having done something against the wishes of their constituents, and yet something of which they are enthusiastic and anxious to get in the fight. He will make a report on his observations when he arrives in Washington.

Another Phase of Law.

Dry leaders are confronted by another phase of the organic law of Kentucky in considering plans for action. They will require a considerably larger vote to submit the Statewide prohibition plan to the voters than they would need to ratify the national amendment.

To submit the dry amendment, their backers must obtain twenty-three votes in the Senate and sixty votes in the House. The members of the Legislature are divided into four classes, and the amendment must be carried by a majority of three in each class.

The Legislature of 1918, 1920, 1922 and 1924 are the classes which will vote on the amendment. The Legislature of 1918 is the class which will vote on the amendment. The Legislature of 1920 is the class which will vote on the amendment. The Legislature of 1922 is the class which will vote on the amendment. The Legislature of 1924 is the class which will vote on the amendment.

Would Delay Ratification Vote.

On the other hand advocates of the submission plan say that after Kentucky votes on prohibition as a State issue, which cannot be before the fall elections of 1918, if the statewide submission plan is adopted by this Legislature, there will be plenty of time to ratify the national amendment. Through the circumstance that the Kentucky Legislature meets within a month of the adoption of the nationwide dry amendment, the Legislature of 1918 is in a position to ratify the national amendment.

The Legislatures of 1918, 1920, 1922 and 1924 are the classes which will vote on the amendment. The Legislature of 1918 is the class which will vote on the amendment. The Legislature of 1920 is the class which will vote on the amendment. The Legislature of 1922 is the class which will vote on the amendment. The Legislature of 1924 is the class which will vote on the amendment.

Will you let another year drift by before you make a will?

Why not appoint this Company your executor and trustee?

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System

Downtown Office
16 Wall Street

Astor Trust Office
Fifth Avenue at 42nd Street

24th Street at 10th Avenue

4th Street at 10th Avenue

10th Street at 10th Avenue

16th Street at 10th Avenue

22nd Street at 10th Avenue

28th Street at 10th Avenue

34th Street at 10th Avenue

40th Street at 10th Avenue

46th Street at 10th Avenue

52nd Street at 10th Avenue

58th Street at 10th Avenue

64th Street at 10th Avenue

70th Street at 10th Avenue

76th Street at 10th Avenue

82nd Street at 10th Avenue

88th Street at 10th Avenue

94th Street at 10th Avenue

100th Street at 10th Avenue

106th Street at 10th Avenue

112th Street at 10th Avenue

118th Street at 10th Avenue

124th Street at 10th Avenue

130th Street at 10th Avenue

136th Street at 10th Avenue

142nd Street at 10th Avenue

148th Street at 10th Avenue

154th Street at 10th Avenue

160th Street at 10th Avenue

166th Street at 10th Avenue

172nd Street at 10th Avenue

178th Street at 10th Avenue

184th Street at 10th Avenue

190th Street at 10th Avenue

196th Street at 10th Avenue

202nd Street at 10th Avenue

208th Street at 10th Avenue

214th Street at 10th Avenue

220th Street at 10th Avenue

226th Street at 10th Avenue

232nd Street at 10th Avenue

238th Street at 10th Avenue

244th Street at 10th Avenue

250th Street at 10th Avenue

256th Street at 10th Avenue

262nd Street at 10th Avenue

M'ADOO WILL USE TUNNELS FOR COAL

Continued from First Page.

Hardships Would Result.

Such a course, it was pointed out, would deprive many small cities and towns on one line of freight service and on the other of passenger service. Traffic experts of the Interstate Commerce Commission are giving much study to this situation, as are the advisers to Director-General McAdoo. Passenger